

SENATE IS LIBERAL

Add Over a Million to the Deficiency Bill.

DISTRICT BUILDING EXCEPTED

New Home of Local Government Not to Be Used by Tuberculosis Congress, as Proposed by the House. Roster Allowed \$1,000 for Printing Government Printing Office.

With a number of amendments inserted by the Senate Appropriations Committee, the general deficiency bill was reported to the Senate yesterday.

It was immediately rushed down to the Government Printing Office and reprinted for the use of the Senate, the new copies were rushed back, and the bill was passed by the Senate about an hour later.

That's the way things are done in Congress when the closing hour of the session is in sight, and the imminence of a warm national campaign makes Senators and others nervous about the fences at home.

As passed by the Senate the bill contains few changes in the District of Columbia items, which it contained when passed by the House. Several amendments made by the Senate, are, however, of interest to this city.

One is the appropriation of \$5,000 for the construction of a foundation and a marble base in the Smithsonian Institution, and the removal thereof of the statue of George Washington, which now stands opposite the central portico of the east front of the Capitol. Another is the appropriation of \$45,000 for the International Tuberculosis Congress, which is to meet in Washington next September.

Municipal Building Excepted.

The House placed in the bill an amendment proposed by Representative Mann, of Illinois, giving to the tuberculosis congress the use of the National Museum and the new Municipal and Agricultural buildings during its sessions in this city. The District Commissioners vigorously opposed the appropriation of the Municipal Building to this purpose, contending that it would prevent the District government from occupying its new home until about November 1, whereas it is desired to enter it much earlier. The managers of the congress did not desire to cause this inconvenience, and as a result of the united efforts of the Commissioners and a special committee of the tuberculosis congress the Senate committee, in its report to the Senate, struck out the word "Municipal" in this section of the bill, leaving only the National Museum and the Agricultural Building for the use of the congress. The Senate passed the bill with this change intact, so that the Commissioners may proceed to move in when they find it convenient. This will be about July 1, when the lease on the present quarters of the District government expires.

The \$40,000 appropriated by the bill is to be used under the direction of the President in placing the new buildings temporarily in suitable condition to accommodate the international gathering when it gets here.

More Clerks Are Provided.

The Senate added to the bill a provision for the employment, during the balance of the present fiscal year, of the following additional force in the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department: Two clerks of class 4, two of class 3, and two of class 2, \$800 being appropriated to pay the salaries of these temporary employees for the time specified.

For rent of the third and fourth floors of the Union Building, in J street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, to be used as offices for the Auditor for the Navy Department, \$15,000 is appropriated by another amendment, \$10,000 being added for shelving and transferring records from the Treasury Department, including the pay of laborers and messengers in making changes and repairs in the new quarters.

Pay Roster for Printing.

William S. Roster, chief clerk of the Census Bureau, who conducted the investigation of the Government Printing Office which resulted in the enforced resignation of Charles A. Stillings as Public Printer, is awarded \$1,000 for his services in conducting the probe.

The item for supplies, etc., at the Washington Asylum was increased by the Senate from \$4,000 to \$12,000. Ninety-six dollars and ninety-five cents is added to the \$20,548 appropriated by the House to liquidate judgments against the District of Columbia. To reimburse the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad for the cost of maintenance of the Long Bridge, from February 12, 1906, to December 31, 1906, \$4,415.15 is added. Two items, of \$200 and \$407.50 are allowed for repairs and supplies for the Naval Observatory.

Amounts of \$7,500 are appropriated as a result of the death of five Senators during the present session of Congress, to be paid to their respective relatives, named in the bill. The Senate employees are also given various amounts in extra pay for special services during the session.

General Changes Made.

The bill carries appropriations aggregating about \$18,400,000, an increase of about \$1,600,000 over the bill as it passed the House.

The principal items added by the Senate were as follows:

Expenses of Tuberculosis Congress.....	\$10,000.00
Payment on account of Norwegian steamship Nidaros.....	4,925.67
Treasury Department:	
Contingent expenses.....	23,500.00
Office of Auditor for the Navy Department.....	80.00
Claims for property taken from Confederate officers.....	20,000.00
Payments to State of Texas.....	11,250.00
Pay to the navy.....	47,300.00
Marine Corps, contingent expenses.....	12,000.00
Services of District of Columbia.....	10,000.00
Payment to Dominion Machine Company.....	23,300.00
Senate, salaries and expenses.....	82,500.12
Judgments of the Court of Claims.....	22,922.24
Judgments in Indian depredation claims.....	26,548.00
Payment of audited claims.....	261,375.37

REJECT GEORGIA POSTMASTERS

Senate Turns Down Nominations Said to Involve Politics.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, rejected the nominations of two Georgia postmasters, T. W. Scott, of Toconoco, and John T. A. McCullom, of Conyers. Both have been pending since December 1.

When they were sent in, Senator Clay, of Georgia, protested, because the appointees displaced two women postmasters, who had given good service in their respective offices, which they had held for several years, and the patrons protested against the change.

When the appointments were made it was rumored to be part of a general plan on the part of Frank H. Hitchcock, then Postmaster General, to remove the women, and Harry Stillwell Edwards, postmaster at Macon, the administration's referee in patronage matters, to fill all Georgia post-offices with men, who could be more useful in politics than the women. On behalf of the administration the Post-office Department it was denied.

Senator Clay declined to discuss the matter yesterday, and said he would prefer to have his own name omitted from the report of the case.

WANTS MEAT CANS DATED.

Beveridge Tries to Get Action on Long Slumbering Bill.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, made an attempt yesterday to have adopted an old Senate bill requiring that the date of packing be placed on cans of meat.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, a member of the Agricultural Committee, admitted that his committee, which has the bill under consideration, did not intend to take any action at this session.

Mr. Beveridge thought it was too serious a measure to be thrust aside. The bill had been before Congress for two years, in one shape or another, and it had passed the Senate twice as an amendment to the agricultural bill and been killed in the House.

Where the public health was concerned, Mr. Beveridge proposed legislation should not be calmly laid over for six or eight months.

Mr. Beveridge knew that the health of two members of the Senate had been impaired by canned meats, and he had the statement of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, a physician of large learning and experience, that "most cases of ptomaine poisoning were due to the fact that no date was on the cans."

Senator Beveridge made a motion that the Agricultural Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, objected, which deferred action until to-day. Mr. Beveridge said he would call the bill up to-day and have it out.

HAS EYE ON CASTRO.

Senator Cullom Sorry Venezuelan Question Must Be Deferred.

The Venezuelan situation is a good deal more important matter, in the opinion of Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, than people generally realize, he said.

Mr. Cullom called on the President yesterday. After coming from the White House, he remarked that it was a pity something could not be done to discipline President Castro, but that he supposed the matter would have to go over, so far as Congress is concerned, until next December.

DISTRICT BUDGET FINISHED

House and Senate Conferees Agree on Measure.

Report Decision on Bill Carrying \$10,117,605.55—Senate Accepts It. House Will Acquiesce.

An increase of \$57,150.50 in the District of Columbia appropriation bill is carried in the measure as agreed upon by the conferees of both Houses. The total carried in the bill now, which was reported to both the Senate and House yesterday, and adopted by the former, is \$10,117,605.55, which is less by \$3,600.00 than the estimate of the District Commissioners.

As the Senate passed the District bill it carried \$10,117,615.55, so that the conference eliminated the sum of \$1,000.00. The measure will doubtless come up in the House to-day, and there is no doubt as to the agreement of that body to it. As the conferees were all agreed upon it, some of the principal items are reported in the bill are:

For the National Home for the aged, \$58,000; for paving V street, \$2,500; and for paving South Carolina avenue, \$9,000; for country roads, \$17,700; for repairs to streets, etc., \$300,000; for repair of country roads, \$100,000. Potomac avenue is now the name of the highway formerly known as Georgia avenue.

For sewers the sum of \$60,000 is carried; for cleaning same, \$80,000; for suburban sewers, \$100,000; for relief sewer from Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth street to Virginia avenue and Second street southeast \$15,000 is made available.

For sprinkling streets the sum of \$25,000 is carried; for parking Commission, \$35,000; for equipment of playgrounds, \$1,500; for gas lighting of streets, \$38,225; for electric lighting of streets, \$123,250.

For Rock Creek Park, \$15,000. For the National Home for the aged, \$75,000; for repairs to school buildings, \$125,000; for material for manual training school, \$20,000; for fuel, etc., \$60,000; for twelve-room building on site of Garfield school, \$65,000; for lots adjacent to McKinley Manual Training School.

For lots adjoining the Phelps School, the sum of \$12,000 is carried; for fireproofing of buildings under way, \$60,000; for twelve-room building on site of Garfield school, \$65,000; for lots adjacent to McKinley Manual Training School, \$15,000; for fire protection of several buildings, \$50,000.

Twelve heads of departments, at \$1,800, are provided for the employment of four teachers, at \$1,900 each are provided for; the longevity pay is made to amount to \$146,900, and a few other changes made regarding teachers.

The National Home for the aged, at \$110,000 for a new wing to the workhouse is struck out and a provision inserted for three commissioners to inquire into the condition of both the jail and workhouse.

For the National Home for the aged, the sum of \$25,000 is carried. There were numerous other changes in small matters, chiefly the salaries to be paid officers of the District. The Senate attempted to increase the number of policemen by forty-five was struck out and a provision was inserted to require an annual physical examination of all police pensioners.

ADDITIONAL PAY GOES OUT.

Conferees Agree on Post-office Appropriation Bill.

The conferees of the House and Senate on the post-office appropriation bill rejected the Senate amendment which allowed railway mail clerks \$1 a day for expenses when away from home on duty. The amendment appropriating \$321,900 for the promotion of post-office clerks from the fifth to the sixth grade was allowed to stand.

An amendment providing that employees in first and second class post-offices and in other offices having a city delivery shall have thirty days' vacation each year was struck out. Objection to this provision was made because it would operate to give postal employees a longer vacation than is allowed to the employees of the classified service. The House had inserted a mandate which said that hereafter leave of absence to postal employees shall be construed exclusive of Sundays.

The section of the approved bill detaining anarchistic publications from the mail was retained.

An amendment which set apart \$50,000 to enable the Postmaster General to guarantee substitutes who hold themselves in readiness for work at a compensation of \$5 a month was eliminated. Letter carriers of the fifth grade are raised to the sixth grade, and their pay increased from \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year. This was a provision in the original bill, and it was not a subject of dispute.

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HEDGES CHILD LABOR

Conferees' Agreement Is Accepted in the Senate.

HOUSE BILL IS THE BASIS

Senate Amendment Allowing Children's Court to Make Exceptions Retained, but Prohibition Thrown Around Employment of District's Rising Generation Is Sweeping.

Senator Dolliver yesterday presented in the Senate the report of the conferees on the District child labor law, one of the measures for which the President contended in his several special messages to Congress at the present session, and the report was accepted without demur, although the Senate conferees yielded in a majority of the differences between the bills passed by the two Houses.

As agreed upon finally, the bill retains the Senate amendment giving the Juvenile Court power to allow children to work under certain conditions, but the classes of labor which were excepted from the provisions of the bill by amendments made on the floor of the Senate are replaced, making the measure cover practically all classes of child labor which are known in the District.

In its perfected form the bill provides that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any workshop, factory, business office, mercantile establishment, store, telegraph or telephone office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, club, theatre, bowling alley, laundry, bootblack stand, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. Nor may any child under fourteen be employed in any work of any kind for wages during the regular school hours of the District, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

Senate Changes Excepted.

It is provided that the bill shall not apply to any child employed by the United States Senate, thus excepting the pages, and in the same proviso the judge of the Juvenile Court is given authority to issue a permit for the employment of any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen, upon the application of parent, guardian, or next friend, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that the child's assistance is necessary to its own support or that of a disabled, ill, or invalid father, mother, or younger brother or sister, or of a widowed mother. It is provided, however, that such permits shall not apply to any form of employment which in the court's judgment would place the child in danger of physical or moral injury, and the permits may be issued for a stated time, remaining revocable at any time in the court's discretion.

No child under sixteen may be employed in any of the establishments named above, unless the employer keeps on file, and open to the inspection of inspectors provided for in the bill, two complete lists of all the children he employs, one to be posted conspicuously near the entrance to the establishment, and the other to be kept in the files of the school certificates approved by the proper authorities. In exceptional cases, however, the judge of the Juvenile Court may, upon recommendation of the superintendent of schools, waive the necessity of the school certificate, the age certificate, duly sworn to as prescribed in the bill, in such case sentencing the child, with the approval of the court, to be employed.

Heavy Penalties Provided.

Persons employing or allowing to be employed a child in violation of the act shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of not more than \$50, and any person who, after being notified by a trustee or other proper agent that he is violating the law, continues to violate it shall be fined not more than \$20 a day during the time that the violation continues. Persons who knowingly violate the act shall be subject to a fine of \$50.

No child under sixteen may be employed in any work for more than eight hours a day, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., or for more than one week except forty-eight. Employers are required to post printed notices showing the hours of work required, the hour of going to work, the hour of coming from work, and the hours given to meals.

The Commissioners of the District are authorized to appoint two inspectors to carry out the intention of the act, who shall receive \$120 a year each.

Restricts Newspaper Boys.

No child under ten years old shall work as a huckster or vendor of newspapers or other articles in the District, and after July 1 next all children under sixteen engaging in such work will be required to wear a badge and carry a certificate issued by the proper authority, upon application of parent, guardian, or in the absence of either of those, his next friend. But no child, even if provided with such a permit, may perform such work after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

Children may be employed in a theatrical exhibition if the written consent of one of the District Commissioners is first obtained, under conditions prescribed in the act.

ADJOURNMENT NEXT WEEK.

Speaker Figures Out Five More Days Are Needed by House.

The hopes of the Congressional leaders for final adjournment to-morrow were abandoned yesterday. The Senate leaders were anxious to get through then, but when they made the suggestion to Speaker Cannon he showed that it would be impossible for the House to consider the expected conference reports within that period.

There are twenty-nine conference reports to be considered by the House, and as each will require at least one roll call, business in that body cannot be concluded in less than forty working hours, which would mean five daily sessions of eight hours each. The Speaker said that adjournment could not take place for a week or ten days.

CONGRESS BRIEFS

Senator Dick offered a bill proposing that the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall hereafter consist of the members of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees.

A bill similar to the one which passed the Senate Wednesday, providing penalties for the transportation of passengers in foreign vessels between ports of the United States, was yesterday reported favorably from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to on a roll call in the House yesterday without query or explanation. The bill goes to the President carrying a total of \$11,215,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the amount originally appropriated by the House.

There is no agreement at present between the House and Senate regarding the policy of the United States in forests on the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian Mountain ranges. The Senate passed the Brundage bill, which contemplates an ultimate expenditure of \$200,000 in the purchase of land for national reserves, yesterday by a vote of 22 to 40. The House passed the Scott bill, which, in the language of its author, "puts it up to the States to do their duty in preserving the forests."

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The District appropriation bill conference report was submitted and agreed to, as was that upon the District child labor bill.

The general deficiency appropriation bill was passed, containing several Senate amendments of interest in the District.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed.

Senator Rayner's resolution relating to Col. Start was debated, but not acted upon.

The government liability bill was discussed, but went over until to-day.

The conference report upon the post-office appropriation bill, retaining the subsidy provision, was agreed to.

Two Georgia postmasters' nominations, said to have been dictated by political considerations, were rejected in executive session.

At 5:24 p. m. the Senate adjourned until noon to-day.

HOUSE.

The House adopted the report of the conferees on the Union Station trackage bill.

The House agreed to several other bills and conference reports, and at 5:35 took a recess until 11:30 to-day.

NO INJUNCTION BILL

Republicans in Conference Decide Against It.

VOTE ON REJECTION IS CLOSE

Consideration of Law Restraining Power of Courts to Issue Injunctions Not Marked by Great Conflicts—Speaker Cannon Assails Samuel Gompers—Conference Adjourns.

By a vote of 73 to 63 the Republicans of the House last night went on record in opposition to the passage of an anti-injunction bill.

This vote was taken on a motion made by Representative Sherman, of New York, to adjourn the conference sine die. Three votes were taken during the conference. A motion to adjourn sine die, made early in the meeting by Representative Fassett, of New York, was lost by 63 yeas to 63 noes.

Later Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, moved a final decision be deferred until to-night. This was lost by a vote of 64 to 62. The discussion was resumed and in the meantime a hurry call was sent to absent members. Representative Sherman then made the sine die motion, which was carried.

No Bill This Session.

This disposes of anti-injunction legislation for this session.

In the course of the conference Speaker Cannon made a severe attack on Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, one of the most ardent supporters of the bill. The argument of the opponents of the proposed legislation was that it was dangerous to the interests of the country.

During the conference Mr. Fassett was overcome by the heat of the close atmosphere, and had to be carried out. He returned soon, and returned to the conference.

HOPE FOR MAIL SUBSIDIES.

Conferees Agree on Matter—Senate Indorses It—Now Up to House.

Ship subsidy is nearer to establishment now than ever in the intermittent struggle that has been made for it for upward of twenty years. The conferees of the House and Senate agreed yesterday to retain the provision for a mail subsidy in the post-office appropriation bill. The Senate adopted the report of the conferees promptly, and it is now before the House for final action.

The Democrats in the House are antagonistic and many Republican members are equally so.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, took a poll of the House on the proposition a week ago and reported that there was a majority of twenty against it, but on the other hand Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, made a poll which indicated that sentiment was the other way.

President Roosevelt is strongly for the provision, and the House leaders are encouraged over the outlook, although they expect a stiff fight when the conference report is debated, probably to-morrow.

Both Democratic members of the conference committee, Senator Clay and Representative Moon, refused to sign the report of the conferees.

To provide for the subsidy which is in the form of mail carrying contracts offered to steamships sailing between United States ports and South America, the Philippines, Japan, South Africa, and Australia, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 is made.

Advocates of the measure say that the inducements offered for carrying the Pacific mails will result in the establishment of several lines of merchant vessels, while this is a benefit to the nation.

Greater mail facilities will result, it is argued, in developing the trade of the United States with South America and the Orient. This is described as the primary object in fixing more liberal rates.

Next, an advantage to the government is found in the creation of steamship lines by which ships may be utilized by the government as auxiliary vessels in time of war.

LIABILITY BILL DISCUSSED.

Senate Considers Measure to Benefit Federal Employees.

The Senate spent some time yesterday considering a bill that had come over from the House and been favorably reported in the Committee of Judiciary giving government employees the right to recover from the government a year's salary for injuries incurred in any government employment where the employee was not responsible for the injury through negligence or misconduct.

The bill provides that the damages should be adjusted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

In case of the death of an employee in the line of his duty under the same circumstances, the right of recovery was reserved to his dependent widow or children or legal representative.

The bill was called up by Senator Dewey, and after an extended debate, which developed much opposition, it went over until to-day.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Senate Passes Resolution Looking to New Financial System.

Senator Aldrich yesterday introduced and had passed by the Senate the joint resolution agreed upon by the currency bill conferees, providing for a banking commission to investigate the financial system of the United States and recommend changes.

The commission is to be composed of nine members of each House, and is authorized to visit foreign countries in order to study their fiscal systems.

TRACK BILL SETTLED

Congress Has Finished with District Measure.

IS NOW UP TO THE PRESIDENT

House Accepts Report of Two of Its Conferees on Union Station Trackage Bill—Many Arrayed on Both Sides—Vote Is 164 to 122—Sims Speaks Plainly Against It.

Washington's Union Station, one of its finest buildings of its kind in the country, will not be without proper street-car approaches much longer.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 164 to 122, agreed to the report of the conferees on the trackage bill, and as the Senate has already certified its approval of that report, the question of making the bill as amended the law of the land is up to the President.

In a few days at most, therefore, it is practically certain that the bill providing for the extension of the tracks to the station, the invasion of the companies into an untouched field in the northeastern part of the city, and for some supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be made binding.

Under the provisions of the bill, the work upon the lines mentioned in it must be begun within thirty days and must be finished by May 1, 1909, the privilege of extending this time six months, however, being vested in the Commissioners of the District.

Not Passed with Ease.

The report of the conferees—two of them, rather, Representatives Smith and Campbell signing it for the House—was not passed with any great ease, nor was there any lack of plain talk upon the part of Representative Sims, the conferee who did not sign the report, and other members of the House, Republicans and Democrats, who were interested in the legislation.

The adoption or rejection of the report was the first business of the morning. One hour was given for debate, and Representative Sims had half of this time and Mr. Smith the other half.

Mr. Smith led the battle by elucidating the fine work of the conferees of the House in succeeding in their request that the Senate not insist on all its amendments. Mr. Smith said that the street car companies do not want to make the extensions contemplated; that this new construction work will cost the two concerns almost \$2,000,000.

Representative Cushman, of Washington, wanted to know if the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company are owned by the same parties. When informed that they were not, he asked gently how then there could be a provision compelling them to give interchangeable transfers. Mr. Cushman said that the question of the constitutionality of such a provision was still in doubt.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, one of the men who have stood out for universal transfers and regulation of corporations, started out with such plain talk that Speaker Cannon was forced to call him to order. "The brazen effort," said he, "with which the street railway companies of this city dictate the policy under which they shall operate, surpasses the impudence of any street railway corporation I have ever known."

Mr. Madden then began to quote the utterances of a member of the other House upon the manner in which street railway companies mingle in legislation, but was stopped by Mr. Cannon, after some effort had been expended in hitting resounding whacks on the Speaker's desk.

Mr. Madden then proceeded to give picturesque ideas of the condition in which the city of Washington is kept, and that the streets are a jumble of horse-drawn carriages, and are managed while in transit. He said that they are many of them a disgrace to the Capital; that they are not run frequently enough, and that the lack of air brakes makes voyaging about in them perilous, indeed.

As to the provision authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise the operation of cars, Mr. Madden declared it a joke. He thought that they should come within the direction of those who have charge of the affairs of Washington, not under the control of a body like the commission.

Representative Small, of North Carolina, thought that it would be a great injustice and quite a source of inconvenience to the citizens of the District if the streets were to be managed by the street car companies by Congress.

McGavin Against It. Representative McGavin, of Illinois, favored the rejection of the report, saying that there is too much given to the street car companies by Congress. He said that instead of such a state of affairs, the corporations should give aid to Congress.

Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, said that only the people of the District would be benefited by universal transfers, while everybody's constituents in the home districts would be benefited by not having to walk two blocks when they came to Washington.

Representative Mann stood against the report. He likened conditions in this city to those in Chicago years ago. He said that this was an occasion on which it was decided whether the street car companies owned the city or whether the people owned it.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, of the signers of the report, was the next speaker. He advocated the adoption of the agreement and told of the touching scenes he had witnessed when all sorts of female persons from young girls carrying suit cases to feeble old women, were compelled to walk a quarter of a mile to reach the cars.

Representative Cary, of Wisconsin, opposed the adoption of the report. Representative Landis ridiculed the assertions of Mr. Mann and Mr. Madden, in which conditions in this city and in Chicago were compared. Mr. Landis thought that Chicago has the worst street car system in the country, and that Washington has the best.

Sims Gets Busy.

After Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, had indulged in a few remarks, advocating the adoption of the report, Mr. Sims arose to make the last speech of those opposing the motion for adoption.

Mr. Sims walked right in by stating that he was thankful that "there are some men on this floor who do not bow and cringe every time a corporation cracks its whip in our presence."

He referred to a bill providing that the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway Company give free transfers with